Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1825.

[VOL. IX.—18.] [NO. 434.

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

TISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per the first, and 30 cents for each succeedtion. Advertisers are requested to state r insertions desired, or they will be conrther orders, and charged accordingly. o the Editor must be post paid.

rage and Commission Business.

scriber tenders his services to his friends he public in general, as a Factor and Agent of Cotton, Tobacco, or such other arduce as are brought to Fayettearket, and for the purchase of Goods

rect the proceeds of any sales by him ir Commission, in Goods of any desay be ordered, or pay or remit the may be directed, paying the most parder to the orders of his employers in

convenient Warehouses for Storage of Merchandise, he will also receive and Country Produce or Goods that may ged to his charge for either of those pur-

ses prompt and strict attention to the interest of his employers, and that his Commission shall be moderate.

JOSEPH BAKER.

ville, N. C. 14th Sept. 1825.—33-3m

David Stephenson

moved to the Store, lately occupied by A. J. Snively & Co. on Hay Street, opFayetteville Hotel.

ber 14—32tf

Williams & Fenn

removed to the Store, lately occupied by d Stephenson, on Person Street, a few of the Cape Fear Bank.

ber 14—32tf

E. E. Lewis

moved to the Store, formerly occupied . F. & B. Salter, on Hay Street, adjoinayette Hotel.

ber 14—32tf

Wholesale & Retail DRUG & MEDICINE STORE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SIGN OF THE MORTAR.

GOODWIN has just received from New York a large and general supply of Drugs, &c. which makes his assortment at this time complete—among which are the following, viz.

(Carbonate)	Extract Henbane
	- Opium
	Elixir Vitriol
	Epsom Salts
	Ergot
Black	Fennel Seed
	Foxglove
	Fowler's Solution
	Ginger
	Gamboge
	Gentian
	Guaicum
	Gum Arabic
	- Ammoniac
	- Shellack
	- Mastic
	- Styrax
	- Galbanum
	- Olebanum
	- Opium
	- Tragacanth
	- Myrrh
	- Kino
	- Copal
	- Scammony
	Hartshorn Shavings
Mercury	Hellebore (White)
	- Black
	Hoffman's Anodyne
	Ipecacuanha
	Iron (Carbonate)
	Isinglass
	India Rubber
	Iceland Moss
	Ivory Black
	Iodine
	Jalap
	Juniper Berries
	Lytharge
	Lapis Caliminaris
	Lamp Black
	Liver Sulphur
	Lint
	Mercurial Mass
	Magnesia Carbonate
	- Calcined
	Mask
	Manna
	Muriatic Acid
	Manganese
	Nitre
	Nitrat. Silver
	- Ammonia
	- Mercury Red
	- Yellow
	Nutgalls
	Nux Vomica
	Nitric Acid
	Nitrous do
	Oil of Almonds
	- Amber
	- Origanum
	- Peppermint
	- Savin
	- Anise
	- Juniper
	- Lavender
	- Rosemary
	- Vitriol
	- Sassafras
	- Cloves
	- Olive
	- Cinnamon
	- Croton
	- Wormseed
	Ointments, Citron
	- Basilicon
	Ointments Nitric Acid
	- Red Precipitate
	- White do
	- Cantharides
	- Spermaceti
	Oxyd Bismuth
	Orris Root
	Phosphat Soda
	Potash (carbonate)
	Pumice Stone
	Pearl Ashes
	Powdered Bark
	- - Red
	- - Sanford's
	Powder of Tin
	- Squills
	Plasters, Common
	- Mercurial
	- Blistering
	- Strengthening
	- Adhesive
	Quicksilver
	Quassia
	Quinine Sulphate
	Resin
	Rosemary
	Rhubarb Root
	- - powdered
	Red Saunders
	Rose water
	Saffron (English)
	Sago
	Sal Ammoniac
	Salts, Glauber
	- Epsom
	- Tartar
	- Steel
	- Rochelle
	Soda (carbonate)
	Sassaparilla
	Senna
	Seneca Snake Root
	Squills
	Spermaceti
	Sponge
	Starch
	Sulphur (roll)
	do Sublimed
	Super Carbonate Soda
	Spts Sal Ammoniac
	- Hartshorn
	- Lavender (comp'd)
	- Nitre (sweet)
	Sugar Lead
	Tonquin Beans
	Tartar Emetic
	- Vitriolated
	Tartaric Acid
	Turner's Cerate
	Vinegar (distilled)
	White Vitriol
	- Wax
	Patent and com'n Turnkeys
	Tooth Forceps, crooked and straight
	Spring and Crown Lancets and cases
	Gum Lancets
	Catheters, male and female
	Bougies
	Amputating Instruments
	Qt. Self Syringes
	Pt do do
	Small com. do male and female
	Tournequets
	Trusses (common)
	do Spiral Spring
	Flesh Brushes
	Tooth do
	Spatulas
	Surgeon's Needles
	Corkscrews
	Wedgwood's Mortars
	Marble do
	Copper & Glass do
	Graduate Glasses
	Glass Tunnels
	Injecting Pipes
	Galley Pots
	Pill Boxes
	Kalaidescopes
	Nipple Shells
	Breast Pipes
	Sucking Bottles
	Lamp Glasses
	Lip Salve
	Tooth Powder
	Red Sealing Wax
	Black do
	Wafers
	Reeve's Water Colours
	Family Medicine Chests
	Tapers
	Court Plaster
	Filtering Paper
	Bottle and Phial Corks
	Potter Bottles
	Retorts
	Camels Hair and French Chalk Pencils
	Tincture Bottles 4oz to 1 gallon
	Wide mouth do do
	Vials 2 drams to 16 ounce
	Sup'r Snuffs & Tobacco

PATENT MEDICINE.

	British Oil
	Haerlem do
	Opodeldoc
	Henry's Magnesia
	Acid Lemon
	Ess. Peppermint
	Cephalic Snuff
	Bateman's Drops
	Anderson's, Lee's and Hooper's Pills
	Godfrey's Cordial
	Soda & Seidlitz Powders
	Whitehead's Essence of Mustard
	Cologne Water
	Cheltenhem Salts
	Ess. Hemlock
	Also a great variety of Powders, Tinctures, &c.
	Red, Black and White Lead
	Vermilion, Rose Pink
	King's Patent Chrome and French Yellow,
	Prussian Blue
	Indigo, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold low for cash or approved credit. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Prescribed Medicines put up carefully and neatly.

September 21, 1825 33-3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's Plantation on Cape Fear, in June last, a negro man named BEN, aged about 40 years. He is a very large man, of black complexion, and has no particular marks about him that I recollect. If Ben will come in and go to his work, he will be forgiven: if he is taken and lodged in jail, or delivered to Frederick Moore, the above reward will be given.

J. A. CAMERON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12—32-tf

100 Dollars Reward.

THE Mails of the United States of the 18th and 20th July, from Charleston to Fayetteville, and of the 23rd from Fayetteville to Charleston have been robbed. The above reward will be paid to any person who will communicate such information as shall lead to a discovery and conviction of the perpetrator. Two individuals are in confinement under circumstances calculated to excite a strong suspicion of their guilt. A considerable sum of money has been found in the possession of one of them. Any person who may have sent money or other valuable papers by either of the above mentioned Mails, will please forward a description of the same to this Office, as early as may be convenient. JOHN MAC RAE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Fayetteville, Aug. 6, 1825—27-tf

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Island SALT, stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.

JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.

100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel.

For sale by
JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Notice.

I SHALL leave this place for the North, on the 15th inst. and my Notes and Accounts will be left in the hands of F. T. Stanley, who is duly authorised to transact business for me, during my absence. H. G. NELSON.

August 10, 1825.—27-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1825.

Benjamin Person, vs. Jesse Upton, jun. } Original Attachment. Levied on 400 acres of Land, &c.

ORDERED, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for two months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of the next term of said Court, to be held on the third Monday in November next, at the Court House in Carthage, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him, agreeably to the plaintiff's demand, and the said land ordered to be sold to satisfy the same. CORN. DOWD, Clk.

August 28, 1825.—31-9t

James Kyle

HAS received, by the late arrivals from N. York, a large and general assortment of new and elegant GOODS, among which are,

Rich Shaded and figured Grös de Naples Silks
Do plain do do
Superior black Nankin Crape
Do do Canton do
Nankin and Canton Crape Robes
Mandarin Crapes, black and coloured
An elegant assortment of Ribbons
Merino square and long Shawls, some very superior
Cassimere Shawls and Points
7-8 and 4 4 Irish Linen, in half and whole pieces
Blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres
Superior Shaded Calico, and common do.
Gimps, Frogs and Daisey Buttons
Superior Flag and Bandana Handkerchiefs
3-4 4-4 5-4 & 6 4 bleached & unbleached Domestic
Plaid and Camlet Cloaks, for Ladies and Gentlemen

With many other articles in the DRY GOODS, GROCERY, HARDWARE, & QUEENSWARE line, all of which are offered at unusually low prices, by Wholesale or Retail.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 18[illegible]—tf

Selling off at Cost.

MRS. PERRY is now selling at cost, her stock in trade; consisting of a large assortment of Crockery Ware, best quality of Liverpool Salt, Groceries, Bacon, Dry Goods, &c. &c. &c.

Private families will find it much to their advantage to call at her store, corner of Mr. Eccles' Mill.

Fayetteville, 2d Aug. 1825.—'26tf

Notice.

I HAVE fully empowered Mr. Robert T. Goodwin to act as my Attorney, during my absence.

WM. H. MAFFETT.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1825.—29tf

THE following is a description of Bank notes found in the possession of one of the individuals lately taken up in this place for a robbery of the mail. They were no doubt (as they are acknowledged to have been) taken clandestinely from the mail.

$50 State Bank N. C. letter A. No. 735, payable to John Louis Taylor, Raleigh, 14 July, 1814.

50 Bank of Cape Fear, F. 355, —— Orr, Wilmington, 8 Nov. 1805.

50 State Bank N. C. A. 65, H. Kelly, Raleigh, 2 July, 1813.

20 Bank Cape Fear, 245, J. Neate, Wilmington, 1 February, 1808.

20 State Bank N. C. B. payable to W. B. Grove, Raleigh, 14 July, 1814.

20 do. do. A. 83, W. Boylan, Raleigh, 5 Nov. 1811.

20 do. do. B. 626, John Steele, Raleigh, 18 Oct. 1812.

20 do do. A. 146, John F Smith, Raleigh, 2 July, 1813.

20 Bank Cape Fear, G. 498, C. Law, Wilmington, 3 Jan. 1824.

20 State Bank N. C. B. 178, W. B. Grove, Raleigh, 2 July, 1813.

20 do. do. B. 215, H. Kelly, Raleigh, 22 February, 1813.

20 Bank U. States, A. 334, John C. Faber, Philadelphia, 1 February, 1817.

10 Bank of the State of South Carolina, A. 24, D. C. Webb, Charleston, 17 Oct. 1822.

10 State Bank N. C. E. 2457, J. Haywood, Raleigh, January, 1814.

10 do. do. D. 1201, John F. Smith, Raleigh, 7 April, 1813.

10 do. do. E. 3850, Daniel Du Pree, Raleigh, 25 Dec. 1815.

10 U. S. Bank, Y. 3096, J. Hunter, Philadelphia, 30 September, 1812.

10 Bank Cape Fear, H. 513, J. Lee, Wilmington, 9 Nov. 1815.

10 Bank Cape Fear, G. 1515, J. Titus, Wilmington, 9 Nov. 1815.

10 Bank of Newbern, D. 2 July, 1815.

10 do. do. B. 1455, W. Ward, Newbern, 2 July, 1815.

10 Bank Cape Fear, G. 972, J. W. Wright, Wilmington, 3 January, 1818.

10 Bank of the State of South Carolina, D. 40, T. Lehre, Charleston, 8 Oct. 1822.

10 U. S. Bank, E. 1118, B. Richardson, 6 May, 1817.

10 State Bank N. C. F. 1190, J. L. Taylor, Raleigh, 2 July, 1813.

10 Bank U. S. T. 242, J. W. M'Cullough, Philadelphia, 6 March, 1819.

10 Bank of Cape Fear, F. 658, J. Hope, Wilmington, 1 July, 1817.

5 Bank of the State of South Carolina, F. 61, J. B. Furman, Charleston, 20 May, 1823.

5 State Bank of N. C. G. 301, H. Potter, Raleigh, 9 Oct. 1813. (*Counterfeit.*)

5 Bank of Cape Fear, G. G. 108, Wilmington.

5 State Bank N. C. H. 4508, J. Steel, Raleigh, 8 April, 1814.

5 Bank of Newbern, C. 921, J. Ellis, Newbern, 2 July, 1819.

5 Bank of Cape Fear, F. F. 134, E. Post, Wilmington, 1 January, 1824.

5 Bank of Newbern, B. 68, W. Ward, Newbern, 7 Oct. 1815.

5 Bank of Cape Fear, B. 89, J. M'Millan, Wilmington, 1 January, 1815.

5 do.do. B. 288, —Hare, Wilmington, 1 January, 1814.

4 do. do. G. 95, S. Guy, Wilmington, 1 March, 1824.

4 Bank of Newbern, B. 143, A. Henderson, Newbern, 3 June 1815.

4 do. do. E. 557, R. Epps, Newbern, 10 March, 1816.

3 Bank of Cape Fear, F. 244, J. Cox, Wilmington, 1 January, 1818.

3 Bank of Newbern, A. 562, R. Epps, 10 March, 1816.

3 Bank of Cape Fear, A. 48, J. James, 9 June, 1815.

2 Bank of Newbern, B. 808, J. Sneed, 6 May, 1824.

2 Bank of Cape Fear, G. G. 477, E. Watt, 1 March, 1823.

2 do. do. G. G. 143, C. Stone, 4 July, 1823.

2 do. do. G. G. 126, J. Hall, 9 November, 1815.

2 do. do.

2 Bank of Newbern, C. 149, B. Yancey, 9 April, 1810.

2 Bank of the State of Georgia, 348, J. P. Henry, 17 June, 1823.

Any person who may be able to identify any one or more of these bills, and who can testify to their having been sent by the mail at the time of the robbery, will render the public an essential service by making it known.

Address any communication upon the subject to

JOHN MAC RAE, P. M.
Fayetteville.

August 30, 1825—30-6t

From the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: It is long since I entertained a doubt of the capacity of the vines of our country to supply its inhabitants with a wholesome and delicious beverage; and although I am advanced in life, I hope to live to see the wines of the United States constitute an important article of exportation. Entertaining an ardent wish to contribute all in my power to a result so desirable, I have from time to time invited public attention to this subject; and I propose, as often as leisure and other circumstances permit, to communicate the views which reading, reflection, and practice, shall enable me to form. But the judgment of an humble individual is scanned with suspicion, and often with asperity, by a class of critics *who think that neither truth nor wine can be good unless it be imported;* and as I am not of the happy temper that can bear with indifference the scoffs with which the vain and the illiberal never fail to beset those who endeavor to extend their sphere of usefulness—I am disposed to present my views through a medium and in a manner that will spare my feelings, at the same time that it disseminates useful information. I am also anxious to fortify my views in such a way as to secure the attention of persons (of whom there are many) who listen distrustfully to reason when it is not supported by authority. For this purpose I beg leave to use your extensively circulating paper to publish the enclosed extracts from a French writer of celebrity and established authority.

I have furnished grape cuttings from my vineyard near Georgetown, to persons in every one of the Atlantic States, from Maine to Georgia. The vines thus disseminated must encounter every diversity of climate, soil, and exposure, and will of course require different methods of proceeding, adapted to the difference of seasons and of situation. These extracts will, I hope, tend to prevent the cultivators from being discouraged, if their wishes in the first seasons should not be fully realized. They are also calculated to do away the prejudices against the cultivation of the grape, existing among many well meaning men, who imagine that the wines of our country can never equal those imported, because at times the season may be such as to require the aid of art to supply the deficiences of nature. It will be readily seen by such, that in this respect no part of the United States, (not even the coldest) differs from many wine districts in Europe: that even in the most unfavorable circumstances, attention only is required to adapt the process of making wine, to the season, to the nature of the grape, and to the climate and soil of each district; and that with this attention our country may rival those in Europe which have been considered most favored by nature.

As to the lovers of London Particular, and other brandied and factitious wines, I do not expect that pure and wholesome vintages will ever suit their vitiated taste. I renounce them as irreclaimable; and recommend the cultivation of the grape, and the use of American wines, *to those only who drink wine for its fine flavor and wholesome properties, and not for its intoxicating qualities.*

JOHN ADLUM.

GENERAL RULES

For managing the fermentation of Wine, from Chaptal's Treatise on the cultivation of the Grape, and the method of making Wines.

"Fermentation has no need of assistance when the grape has attained a proper degree of ripeness, when the atmosphere is not too cold, and when the mass of the vintage is of the requisite volume. But these conditions, without which a good wine cannot be obtained, do not always exist; and it is the province of art to unite all favorable circumstances, and remove all that are injurious, in order to obtain a good fermentation.

The defects of fermentation arise either from the nature of the grape to be fermented, or from the temperature of the air; which may be considered a very powerful auxiliary.

The grape may not contain sugar enough to form a sufficient quantity of alcohol. And this defect may arise either from the grape not being fully ripe, or from the sugar in it being diluted with too much liquid; or, finally, from the nature of the climate: in consequence of which the saccharine principle is not sufficiently developed. In all these cases there are two methods of correcting the defect in the nature of the grape. The first consists in introducing into the must the principle in which it is deficient. A proper addition of sugar furnishes to fermentation the materials necessary to the formation of alcohol: and thus art supplies the defects of nature. It appears that the ancients were aware of this, since they mixed honey with the must which they afterwards fermented. But, in our own days, direct experiments have been made on the subject; and I will confine myself to transcribing here the results of those which have been made by Maquer."

The author here transcribes from Maquer a relation of two experiments. The first was made in October, 1776, with refuse and unripe grapes. A sufficient quantity of sugar was added to the must, to give it the sweetness of juice from the ripe grape. It was then fermented, and, in March following, put into bottles. Being opened in October, (one year after it was made,) "it was clear, fine, very brilliant, agreeable to the taste, generous, and warm: in a word, such as a good white wine, from a pure grape, which has nothing in it cordial-like, and produced from a good vineyard in a favorable season. Several connoisseurs, who tasted it, pronounced the same judgment, and could not believe that it was made of green grapes, the taste of which had been corrected with sugar." The second experiment was made in 1777, with the juice of green grapes, *such as never ripen in the climate of France;* and are only used to furnish verjuice for cookery. The wine produced even thus, is described as "generous, mild, and agreeable; deficient only in the *odour* which marks wine made from a good grape, thoroughly ripe."

The author then proceeds: The quality of the grape may be corrected by other methods which are daily practised. A portion of the must is boiled in a cauldron until it is concentrated to one-half the original volume. By this means the watery portion is in part dissipated, and the sugar being less diluted, the fermentation proceeds with regularity, and the wine is more generous. This process, almost always useful in the North, cannot be employed in the South, except in seasons when the grape is not sufficiently ripe.

The same object may be effected by drying the grape in the sun, or by exposing it for this purpose to the heat of stoves, as is practised in several wine countries. It is, perhaps, with the same view, in order to abstract humidity, that lime is put into the vat, as was practised by the ancients.

It sometimes happens that the must is too thick and sugary. In this case fermentation is always slow and imperfect; the wines are sweet, cordial-like, and clammy; and it is not until the wine has been a long time in bottles, that it becomes clear, loses its disagreeable clamminess, and presents only good qualities. The greater part of the white wines of Spain are in this predicament. This quality of wine has, nevertheless, its partizans. There are countries where, in order to make it, the must is concentrated by boiling. There are others where the grape is dried by the sun, or in stoves, until it is reduced almost to the consistence of an extract.

It would be easy, in all these cases, to promote fermentation, either by diluting the must with water, when too thick, or by agitating the vintage until it fermented. But all this should be subordinate to the end in view, and the intelligent cultivator will vary his processes according to the effect which he proposes to obtain.

We should always bear in mind that fermentation should be regulated by the nature of the grape, and conformably to the quality of the wine which it is desired to obtain. The grape of Burgundy cannot be treated like that of Languedoc. The merit of the one consists in a perfume which would be destroyed by a lively prolonged fermentation; the merit of the other, in the great quantity of alcohol which may be produced in it; and here the fermentation in the cask should be long and complete. In Champagny, the grape intended to make the sparkling white wine, is gathered early in the morning, before the sun has evaporated the dew: and, in the same country, the grape destined to the making of red wine, is not cut until the sun has shone strongly on it and dried it thoroughly.

Here artificial heat is required to promote fermentation; there the nature of the must is such that the fermentation requires to be moderated. Weak wines should ferment in the vat; strong ones in the casks. Each country has certain processes which are prescribed to it by the very nature of its grapes; and it is extremely ridiculous to attempt to subject all to the same rules. It behoves the cultivator, then, to know well the nature of his grape and the principles of fermentation. With the aid of this knowledge, he will form a system which cannot fail to be advantageous, because it is founded, not on hypothesis, but upon the nature of things.

When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me: when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow. When I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together.

Addison.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received until Friday, 7th October next, inclusive, for rebuilding Blount's Creek Bridge, over Mallett's Mill Pond, agreeable to a plan left at Messrs. C. & P. Mallett's office, on Gillespie street, where persons desirous to contract may have such explanations as may regulate them in their bids, and where their proposals may be deposited.

By authority of the Corporation,

P. J. MALLETT,
WM. WADDILL,
Committee.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1825—33-3t

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county of Chatham, August Term, 1825, as executors of the last will and testament of Mrs. Deborah Dubrutz, deceased, do hereby notify all those indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward, and make immediate payment of the same—and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated, according to the provisions of an act of Assembly, passed in the year 1789, or said act will be plead in bar of recovery.

JOHN CRUSOE, } *Ex'rs.*
CHAS. B. JONES, }

Fayetteville, August 15, 1825

Further Notice.

ON Thursday, the 20th day of October next, will be sold at the late residence of Mrs. Deborah Dubrutz, dec. Mount Alexander, Chatham county, a quantity of Corn and Fodder; about fifty head of Cattle, eleven Horses, eighty head of Hogs, two Wagons, three Carts, all the Farming Utensils, and sundry articles of Household Furniture, &c.—Terms of sale—six months credit, purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

JOHN CRUSOE, } *Ex'rs.*
CHAS. B. JONES, }

August 15, 1825—28-tt

Runaways.

A FEW days ago *SAM*, and *SILVA* his wife, ran away from the subscribers. Sam, 23 years of age, is of common stature, has a face quite black, and is apt to smile when he is spoken to. Silva, 27 years of age, is not tall, but corpulent. They went off at the same time and are probably together; they carried the chief part of their clothes; Sam had a coat of green baize. Whoever will apprehend them and give information thereof, will be well rewarded by their owners, who reside in the western extremity of Moore county, N. C.

RODERICK McAULEY.
KENNETH CLARKE.

August 21, 1825—30tf

FOREIGN.

New York, Sept. 20.

The ship Courier, Captain *Hudson*, which arrived yesterday, sailed from Liverpool on the 17th of August, one day after the Florida. We are indebted to Captain H. for a Liverpool paper of that date, containing London dates to the evening of the 15th. The only news of importance is a confirmation of the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha.

London, Aug. 15.

Letters this moment (two o'clock) received from Corfu, of the 13th July, and from Zante of the 7th July, confirm in every respect, the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha, and of his being wounded; but not captured.—[*Sun.*

The correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser, in a letter of the 17th says—"Our Cotton market still remains very low;" and he does not mention any new failure.

Another letter has the following paragraph:

Liverpool, Aug. 17, 1825.

We regret to say that another extensive house in the American trade suspended payment yesterday, and which a little damps the cotton market for the present. It is said, however, that a good deal of cotton will, in consequence of these failures, be locked up from the market for some time, owing to several causes—want of orders to sell, in some cases, and, in others, the intricacy of the accounts, and also the hope that some delay may obtain better prices, and enable the parties to make a more satisfactory arrangement for their creditors.—The market may possibly, under these circumstances, remain steady; but the state of commercial affairs here is such that we are not sanguine of any amendment. The sales of the three days of this week are about 6500 bales, but those of yesterday were but 1000, after the failure was known. The great proportion of the Uplands selling are from 8¼ to 9¼, and a few lots are above 10¼. Speculators continue to buy occasionally, finding that prices are so moderate that any great loss is not likely to be incurred.

French Ordinance.—The following is the Ordinance by which the French Government recognizes the independence of Hayti. The style of pretension in which the instrument is couched, is the subject of much sarcasm amongst our newspapers, and not without cause, we think. In fact, the equivocal character of the Ordinance, and the mode itself, by which the arrangement is announced, have subjected the French Government to the suspicion of having intended some deception in the case. The National Gazette pronounces that "it is unquestionably a subterfuge in relation either to the meridian of France or that of Hayti. It concedes independence as a boon only to the *present* inhabitants of the island; it treats them altogether as subjects. This is the same kind of recognition which the Haytien commissioners, sent to France two years ago, peremptorily rejected, and which President Boyer condemned as inadmissible."—*Nat. Int.*

From the Paris Moniteur, Aug. 12.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MARINE AND COLONIES.

Baron de Mackau, in the Navy, sailed from Rochefort on the 4th of May last, on board the Circe frigate, with orders to proceed to St Domingo, and to carry thither the following ordinance:

ORDINANCE OF THE KING.

Paris, April 27.

Charles, by the Grace of God, of France and Navarre.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Considering articles 14 and 73 of the Charter, desiring to provide for what is called for by the interests of the French merchants, the misfortunes of the ancient colonies of St. Domingo, and the precarious situation of the present inhabitants of that Island,

We have ordained and ordain as follows:

Art. 1. The ports of the French part of St. Domingo are open to the commerce of all nations.

The duties levied in the ports, either upon vessels or merchandize, whether entering or going out, shall be equal and uniform for all flags, except for the French flag, in favor of which these duties shall be reduced one half.

2. The present inhabitants of the French part of St. Domingo shall pay into the *Caisse generale des Depots et des Consignations* of France, in five equal instalments, from year to year, the first of which will become due on the 31st of December, 1825, the sum of 150,000,000 of francs, destined to indemnify the ancient colonists who shall claim an indemnity.

3. We grant, on these conditions, by the present ordinance, to the actual inhabitants of the French part of the island of St. Domingo, the full and entire independence of their Government.

The present ordinance shall be sealed with the great seal.

Given at Paris, at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 17th of April, the year of grace 1825, and in the first of our reign. By the King, CHARLES.

[Signed and countersigned by the different Ministers of Bureau.]

Hayti.—From a conversation held with a gentleman recently arrived from Jeremie, we learn that great discontent existed throughout all Hayti, in consequence of the terms of the treaty of independence negotiated with France. The dissatisfaction is said to have testified itself in various ways, and our informant adds that the late arrest of persons at Cape Hayti for an alleged conspiracy, originated from the strong opposition evinced by individuals to the provisions of the treaty. The non-publication of the treaty in the papers of the island, is attributed to the prevailing dissatisfaction in relation to it.

Baltimore Amer.

GREECE.

The following letter respecting Greece, written by Dr. Howe, who went from Boston, will be found extremely interesting:

I would not have you think that a Greek army is any thing like a regular one; far from it: they have no order, no discipline, nothing like tactics—they are an assembly of men, fighting without skill, without subordination, but with a valor and perseverance that would do honor to the veterans of Europe. It may be asked, if these men are so ignorant, so undisciplined, how have they so nobly maintained their ground for four years past? I answer, first from the folly and cowardice of their opponents, and secondly, from the nature of their country; the Morea is exactly fitted for carrying on, what the Greeks at present are only able to carry on, a desperate partizan warfare. Here you do not see, as in America, open and extensive plains, or gradually swelling hills; but you have deep narrow vales, from the sides of which the rocky cliffs rise abruptly, and almost perpendicularly, to a stupendous height; it is delightful at this season, to stand in these vales, where the warm and exhilerating air of spring gives life and beauty to the verdure, and to see the shaggy mountain rising almost directly over your head, and piercing through the clear blue sky till its top becomes covered with the snow and ice of winter. The roads (or sheep paths as they may more properly be called) are often over or round these mountains; and you are sometimes obliged to creep along a ledge five or six feet wide, with the rock rising into a perpendicular height of two hundred feet on the one side, and sinking into an abyss of as many on the other. It requires a steady head and firm nerve to pass these defiles on a mule, which, though in reality the safest way, but few can be brought to trust themselves to.—Now where there is but one such path as this by which an enemy can get at a particular section of country, you may easily conceive how a handful of bold skillful mountaineers may cut up an army.—Among these mountains and in these defiles, have perished two hundred thousand Turks since the beginning of this sanguinary contest: and this year I hope many more will find their gory tomb in the same places; for the Turks are making strong exertions.

I do not feel the least anxiety about the result of the present campaign, or any fear of Greece being subdued by the Turks, for it can only be done by exterminating every Greek. They have tasted liberty, and comparing it with their former degraded situation, they will die rather than return to it.

I expected to find many foreigners here, but have been much disappointed; they flocked over in the beginning of the contest, expecting to reap laurels and dollars, but finding the first thorns, and the last only promises, they became disgusted with Greece, the Greeks with them, and the few who *could* go, went home venting their malice in slandering the country: that such men were not fitted to serve the cause of liberty, their conduct sufficiently demonstrates. However, the fate of foreigners, taken in the best light, is appalling; poor Byron is dead—Lord Murray is dead—General Norman and a host of brave Germans and Poles, have paid with their blood their tribute to liberty, and have left their bones bleaching in the valleys of Greece. The lot of Norman is particularly affecting: he was actuated by the best motives, and brought over about 200 brave Germans, whom he formed into a corps, and attempted to introduce discipline among the Greeks. He thought that he inspired them with confidence enough in their arms and tactics, to withstand an attack of the Turks in the open plains, but at Pater he was attacked by 20,000 Turks, and his whole army of Greeks fled to the mountains; Norman and his 200 Europeans stood the whole attack; again and again the cavalry darted in upon the desperate little band, and in vain attempted to break their hollow square. They were repulsed with immense loss, till Norman, seeing his men reduced to almost nothing, put himself at the head of the remainder—broke through the ranks of the enemy, and effected their escape, but, of his 200 men, only 30 were left alive. One of Norman's aids, a young and [illegible] Frenchman, determined not to be ta[illegible]. He placed his back against a tree and ac[illegible]lled ten Turks with his sabre; at last they broke his thigh with a spear, and carried him off—struck with admiration of his skill and courage, they attempted to carry him to Constantinople, but on the route he watched his opportunity, and as his mule was climbing along the side of a precipice, he threw himself off and was dashed into a thousand pieces.—Norman returned to Missolonghi, and in a short time, having spent his money, he was reduced to absolute want, fell ill and died in misery.—Many other foreigners have shared the same fate of poor Norman; some have gone about without shoes to their feet; and officers who have held high commissions under Napoleon, have suffered and died without a cent in their pockets. You may conclude from these circumstances that the Greeks are the most ungrateful people in the world; that they are ungrateful, is very true, but in fact they are not able to pay, or in any way remunerate the foreigners who have come among them. They have soldiers, brave soldiers, who have fought for four years against the Turks, without receiving a farthing; and if they cannot pay their own soldiers, how can it be expected they shall pay foreigners. But now they have received a large loan from England, another is just opened in Paris, and things begin to wear a better aspect.

The Greeks are fond of giving and receiving titles; the least that I ever get is "your excellency." I have not yet put on the Greek dress, but shall do it very soon. I have quite a respectable pair of mustachios, not having put razor to my upper lip for the space of three months; and in some other respects am becoming Greekified.

The form of the Greek government at present is good, and in my opinion better adapted to the present state of their affairs than any other that could have been devised. First, they have a senate, composed of members from every part of the country; the number is about seventy, including the President, who is in effect commander of the armies and admiral of the fleet; the executive are appointed by the Senate, and in their turn appoint the ministers, who are eight in number; the minister of war, of justice, of interior, of foreign affairs, of police, of religion, and of finance. The duty of these ministers is somewhat like that of our secretaries of state, treasury, &c.

The President is in power inferior to ours, and is chosen annually by the Senate.—The Senate is the deliberative and legislative body; all business of importance must pass through their hands, and it has nearly as much power as our house of representatives and senate conjoined; all the high officers can be impeached before them; and its own members, after being divested of their office, are amenable to it.

Yours, &c. S. G. HOWE.

In a late letter from several American gentlemen in Greece to the Boston Greek Committee, the following passage occurs:—

"As to the progress of the revolution, we jointly give it as our opinion, that, taking into consideration all things, the Greeks have exerted themselves beyond every thing which could reasonably be expected; and judging from the past and present state of affairs, we do not hesitate in saying, that we believe they will succeed in establishing their freedom. 200,000 Turks have already perished in this sanguinary contest. There are now in Greece more than two hundred thousand stand of arms, which, though not good, are nevertheless equal to those of the Turks. Order is gaining ground, with principles of rational liberty learned in the school of adversity. We would exhort the friends of Greece in America, to exert themselves for this suffering people, remembering that the struggle is not yet over."

From 1792 to 1814, making twenty four years, the French Armies fought in Europe and Africa, two hundred and eighty-eight battles, as recorded in history, averaging one battle per month, independent of hundreds of skirmishes, naval engagements, and the effusion of blood in the West and East Indies. What an amusement for kingly power? Every drop of blood shed was originally caused by tyrants and despots warring against the first efforts of the French revolution.—*Georgian.*

The new German telescope, which has brought to view "roads, monuments and temples," in the Moon, may perhaps disclose also rail-roads, canals and steamboats. It is a pity that the want of a conveyance prevents the inhabitants of our planet from enquiring more particularly into the results of lunary experiments. The lunarians may be further advanced in internal improvement; and have perhaps settled the question of *contagion*, &c.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Amongst the new publications announced in the London Times of the 13th ult. we find "Memoirs and correspondence of John Paul Jones," by Sherbunre, advertised for publication in a few days.

The London Globe of the 13th of August, says—"The harvest is going on most auspiciously, and a better crop of wheat was scarcely ever known. The barley and oat crops are most abundant."

The number of unemployed hands belonging to the woollen trade, at and near Bradford, England, in consequence of combination and turn out, amounts to 30,000! The operative woollen manufacturers of Bradford have informed their masters they shall be enabled "to stand out six or seven years!" having received promises of support from various parts of the kingdom.

From the year 1546 to 1818, the mines of Zacatecas, in Mexico, produced 69,614,409 marcs of silver, equivalent to $608,102,309.

The late Mr. Thicknesse, being in great want of money, applied to his son (Lord Audley) for assistance, but being denied, he immediately hired a cobler's stall in the same street, directly opposite to his Lordship's house, and had a board put up with these words on it, "Boots and Shoes made and mended by Philip Thicknesse, father of Lord Audley." This answered the purpose, and he was supplied with every thing he wanted, on condition of leaving the stall.

A Bedlamite.—It is reported that a man in Bedlam Hospital made these observations: "We that are kept here are only *called* mad, because our madness does not happen to agree with that of the rest of the world. Every body thinks his neighbor mad, if his pursuits happen to be opposite to his own. His neighbor thinks the same of him. But then these *two* kinds of madness do not interfere with each other. Now then comes an eccentric man, who *thinks them all mad.* Him they catch and lock up—*that's my case.*"

Case of Doubt.—The woolsack on which the Chancellor sits is precisely what the name implies, a large bag of wool, covered with red cloth, without any kind of back to lean against; and such is the minute respect paid to ancient customs in the slightest things, that the present Chancellor, a man near eighty years of age, *hesitated* more than seven years on the question, whether he should allow a cushion to be brought him, when the sitting was too long and fatiguing.—*Letters on England, by A. De Stael Holstein.*

GEN. GAINES.

From the Georgia Patriot.

The Editor of the Patriot is respectfully requested to suspend for the present the publication of my letter of the 6th instant, promised in mine of the 29th August to his excellency Gov. Troup. I have been charged with having attempted to break the late treaty; and of having connected myself with a political party of this state.

I take this occasion to pronounce these charges to be wholly destitute of truth. I have frankly and candidly answered every civil question asked me by men of *all parties* in reference to the Treaty. I have exerted myself to convince the principal chiefs of the nation opposed to the treaty, of the expediency of their acquiescing in it. I have indeed cordially accepted the civilities of many much respected citizens of Georgia, without knowing or making any effort to know to what party they belonged; and I have since ascertained that they in some cases belonged to different parties.—I had no knowledge of the political views of Mr. Varner, at the time I replied to his enquiry, respecting the "emigrating party." I have never deemed it proper to insult a citizen of any state or any party in consequence of his being civil to me. I have never to my knowledge endeavored to influence the vote or the political opinion of any man in the state of Georgia, in regard to the ensuing election. And although I am not aware that my letter of the 6th will produce this effect, as it tends to expose the improper conduct of some men of both parties, who have advocated a violation of the 8th article of the treaty,—yet as I have been charged, however falsely, with an attempt to meddle with the political affairs of the state, with a view to the ensuing election, I have determined to suspend the publication of my promised *exposition* until after the election.

Respectfully,

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES.

Milledgeville, Sept. 12, 1825.

The Southern papers mention a report, which we have reason to believe well founded, that the Governor of Georgia has demanded, of the Executive of the Union, the arrest and trial of General GAINES, for an alleged violation of the articles of war.—The article of war supposed to be alluded to is the fifth, which is in the following words:

"Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the U. States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the U. States, in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a Court Martial shall direct: if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punished as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a Court Martial."—*Nat. Int.*

Cheapness of Newspapers.—We observed a day or two since, on the table of a friend, Mr. Webster's Bunker-hill oration, two of Mr. Everett's, recently delivered, and Mr. Sullivan's address to the bar of Suffolk—four pamphlets, the selling price of which was 37½ cents each. On the same table we saw the National Journal containing Com. Stewart's defence. Curiosity led us to make a calculation of the quantity of matter in these several publications, when we ascertained that the defence equalled all the others together. The price of the Journal is five dollars per annum, issued thrice a week; each paper, therefore, costs about 3¼ cents, while the price of the pamphlets collectively is $1 50—showing a difference in this case, in favor of newspapers, of forty-six to one.—*Winchester Rep.*

The Giant's Boots.—We have just had an opportunity of examining a pair of boots, made by Mr. P. Nagle, for Mr. Magee, the Irish Giant, now exhibiting in this city.—The excellence of the leather, and the neatness of the workmanship, are very striking, and reflect great credit on the manufacturer. The length of the foot is 15¾ inches, and the width 5½. The circumference of the boots at the top is eighteen inches, reaching, as we are informed, to the bottom of the calf.—They are water proof to the instep.—*Philadelphia Sentinel.*

Russian Giant.—In June last, a Russian named Peter Tuchan, died, whose height was 8 feet 7 inches—so that the tallest of men in general hardly reached his breast. He had no beard, and was a small eater.

Malapropos.—Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his Lordship, that she was well acquainted with the British orators. "I have read," said she, "all their speeches, which appear to be more admirable for their length, than for any thing else. But there is one that I now miss—*Milor Hawkesbury*, what is become of him? He was used to fatigue me more than all the rest put together!"—(Lord Liverpool was formerly Lord Hawkesbury.)

Pin Money.—Formerly a lady's private allowance was denominated *needle-money*, but modern times have changed the word into *pin-money*—a more appropriate term, *certainly*, as the needle is now generally resigned to the servant.

Beautiful Metaphor.—Man, says an elegant writer, can enjoy nothing to effect, alone. Some one must lean upon his arm; listen to his observations; point out secret beauties; and become, as it were, a partner in his feelings, or his impressions are comparatively dull and spiritless. Pleasures are increased in proportion as they are participated; as roses, inoculated with roses, grow double by the process.

Capitol of the United States.—[illegible]mense pile covers an extent of [illegible] half acres, and 1826 feet. Its front is 350 feet—the depth of the [illegible] 120 feet, the projection of the [illegible] ing steps, 65 feet—west projection making the whole depth of the [illegible] feet. The height of the wings [illegible] of the centre dome, 140 feet. The length of the representative [illegible] south wing is 95 feet—its [illegible] 60 feet; greatest length of the [illegible] ber in the north wing, 74 feet; height 42 feet. The great centre whose top is the dome, is 96 feet ter, and 96 feet high; the library 92 by 34 feet, and 36 feet high. capitol are likewise a variety of committees and officers, connected the two branches of the national on the lower floor is a large [illegible] the Supreme Court of the United holds its sessions. The splendid building when it shall be completed not well be described to the [illegible] agination: its massy walls—its columns of solid stone and [illegible] ble—its winding granite stairs, ed as apparently to rest in the air but themselves—its labyrinth of apartments, in which the stranger ly lose himself, without a guide these must be seen, to present an adequate idea of this monument publican liberality in encouraging

The grounds of the capitol, within an iron railing, and [illegible] than 20 acres. Now that the capitol is not complete, these present the uncouth appearance of sheds and buildings in their and the rubbish of stones and rials for building. When the reduced to its proper level; graduated; its shrubbery will be one of the most delightful nades of any country.—*New York*

The New York papers mention young lady has been killed by Connecticut—the electric fluid attracted by a *steel busk.* This is an old story—it appeared in can papers six months since—the Atlantic—been published in papers, and now commenced anew in this country.

From the Augusta (Maine) Popular elections.—We were forcibly struck with the importance cellence of our free institutions Monday last, on visiting the To one even but partially acquainted the history of the world, with enormities and shocking cruelties the political history of nations exhibits on almost every page, of citizens, voting for their legislators sented a view not equalled in many ty by the proudest display of magnificence, or the august deliberations councillors of kings. It has been asserted by those who, from interested ly seated prejudice, were inimical democratic features of our system that universal suffrage could not be tolerated; that there can never be intelligence enough in any people them against the arts of demagogues the designs of the unworthy. institutions are well adapted to the condition of any nation in Europe well be doubted. Their best proof bly, is to ameliorate their condition grees; the example of the United has strengthened this opinion; country the proposition that all equal rights, cannot be too soon adopted. In some of the southern it is true, practices of treating with barbacues and whiskey much of the "rotten borough" England; but we find good men states uniting their protests against disgraceful practice; and it cannot ed but a short time will bring complete contempt.

The election in this town furnished a most happy instance complete order, harmony, and unanimity, with which an intelligent ple can elect their rulers. Not be seen intoxicated; no loud dispute; all was done "decently der." No man's right to vote ed, and each citizen advanced box with solemn gravity, conscious of the serious duty he ing. Around him were groups conversing in tones seeming to convince rather than stun and in the midst was a little rable men, whom neither the gers of the Revolution, nor the ges of forty years, had yet cast final account. Looking on the complacency, we imagined the 'Behold the reward of our

To the writer of this article tion was particularly interesting account of its moral dignity, fact that he now, for the first his vote for a public officer young men just entering into deeply impressed with the the civil rights to which they approach the ballot box as the their country's freedom, with and with no purpose but public

Notice.

WILL be Rented at Public Auction day the first day of October next Stores and Warehouses belonging Heirs of the late Robert Halliday, one year. The renting will take place in front of the premises. Bond with curity will be required.

DAVID HALLIDAY.

September 27, 1825.

Blanks for sale

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1825.

We understand that McLean's and Clark's Bridges, both upon Upper Little River, in this county, are so much decayed as to be impassable. A meeting of the Magistrates of the county was to have been held in this town on Friday last, to make provision for the erection of new bridges in the places of these old ones; but, in consequence of the unfavorable weather, the requisite number of Magistrates did not attend. Bridges at these points being indispensable to the convenience of the planters coming to market from that quarter, it is hoped that the Chairman of the County Court will call another meeting of the Magistrates to provide for their erection.

It is much to be feared that the invaluable talents and services of Professor Olmsted, of our University, will be lost to that Institution and the State. He has been appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College, which situation he will probably accept. He has for several years filled the Professorship of Chemistry at Chapel Hill, with distinguished credit to himself and advantage to the Institution: and has, besides, devoted the vacations to making a Geological Survey of the State, and this too, until the last year, at his own expence, while the Legislature, in a spirit of economy deserving the unqualified contempt of their constituents, refused to allow him the trifling sum of $100 to defray his expenses. We should rejoice to see such a salary allowed him, by the next Legislature, (if be not too late) as would induce Mr. Olmsted to remain and prosecute his Surveys; for there are few objects more deserving of the patronage of a State, than the discovery of her hidden resources, that they may be applied in time of need, to the purposes for which they were designed.

On the 15th inst. the foundation of a City of Refuge for the Jews, called the City of Ararat, was laid in the State of New York. The spot chosen for this purpose is Grand Island, a few miles from Buffalo, which was lately purchased by Major M. M. Noah and his friends, with the avowed intention of offering an asylum under our free and happy government, to the scattered and oppressed remnants of this interesting people. The island is twelve miles in length, and from three to seven in breadth, contains upwards of 17,000 acres of land, and is represented to be advantageously situated for commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural purposes. The ceremonies were attended with religious devotions, masonic, civic, and military honors, and were conducted by Major Noah, "Governor and Judge of Israel," whose interesting Proclamation shall have a place in our next paper.

The project of collecting together within the United States, this long dispersed and peculiar people, will deeply engage the meditations of our readers. It would ill become our years to obtrude any reflections of our own on the subject. We may be allowed, however, to hope that success may crown the philanthropic plan of Mr. Noah, since, in every point of view, we think such a result would be happy, as well for the country as for the emigrants.

Insolvent Banks.—We learn that letters have been received in town announcing the failure of the Eagle Bank at New Haven, in Connecticut. The Salem (N. J.) Steam Banking Company has *exploded;* and the Trenton (N. J.) State Bank has also failed, having sunk all its capital, and $15,000 in addition.

It is reported here that several failures of extensive mercantile houses in Charleston have occurred, but the papers of that place are silent on the subject.

The National Intelligencer states that Com. Porter has been formally invited to enter the service of the Republic of Mexico, as Commander in Chief of its Naval forces; and that a similar invitation has also been made to him by the Republic of Colombia. The determination of the Commodore is not known.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton have just published the first volume of their Register of Debates in Congress. It contains 512 large octavo pages, in small type, price four dollars. Besides the Debates of the last Session, there is an Appendix, containing the most important public documents, and the whole of the Laws of the last Session.

The citizens of Columbia, S. C. intend giving a Public Dinner to Vice President Calhoun, during a visit which he will shortly make to that city.

We are glad to hear that advices have been received of the long expected Dredging Machine being shipped at New York, for Wilmington, where it is probably ere this arrived. We trust that no time will be lost in getting it into operation, and that the Sand Banks which at present obstruct the ship channel will soon vanish before it.—*Ral. Reg.*

From the Wilmington Recorder.

The following number of vessels arrived at this port from the 31st of August, 1824, to the 1st of September, 1825.

From Foreign Ports,	234
Coastwise,	317
Total in twelve months,	451

Annual Commencements.—The Annual Commencement of Yale College took place at New Haven on Wednesday the 14th inst. The degree of A. B. was conferred on 66 young gentlemen, the degree of A. M. on 38, and the degree of M. D. on 25 gentlemen of the Medical Institution. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. J. Bennet, of Rotherham, England, and on the Rev. Samuel Nott, of Franklin, in Connecticut. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Jared Mansfield, of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and on James C. Esten, Chief Justice of the Island of Bermuda. Dennison Olmsted, Professor in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, is elected to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, which was vacant by the death of Mr. Dutton.

The Annual Commencement at William's College, (N. Y.) took place on the 7th inst. when the degree of A. B. was conferred on 19, the degree of A. M. on 10, and the degree of M. D. on 6 of the students of the college. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on 5 gentlemen; and the honorary degree of M. D. on 4 gentlemen.

The Annual Commencement at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, took place on the 10th inst. when 37 young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 9 to the degree of A. M. and 21 to the degree of M. D.—*Nat. Jour.*

The annual Commencement of Brown University at Providence, R. I. was held on the 7th inst. The degree of A. B. was conferred on 48 young gentlemen;—that of A. M. in course on 16, and honorary on 4; of M. D. on 15; and of LL. D. on His Excellency Gov. Fenner, of R. Island.

The venerable Charles Carroll, of Maryland, one of the three surviving Signers of the Declaration of Independence, attained his eighty-ninth year on the 21st inst. His venerable compatriot John Adams, will, in a few days, reach his ninetieth year.—*Nat. Int.*

The President of the United States, accompanied by his Lady, and one of his Sons, set out yesterday for Massachusetts, on a visit to his aged and venerable father.

Nat. Int. 21st.

The Secretary of the Navy left the seat of Government on the 21st inst. on a short visit to his native state. He was to deliver the anniversary oration before the Societies of Princeton College, on the 27th instant.

Lieut. Frederick G. Wolbert, of the Navy, was tried on certain charges by a Court Martial at New York, some time last Fall, found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered. The sentence was suspended until the termination of the late naval trials in this city, in one of which (the case of Lieut. Ramage) it will be recollected, Lieut. Wolbert was the accuser, and a material witness. The sentence against Lieut. Wolbert has since been approved by the President, and he has accordingly been stricken from the roll of the Navy. The offence of which he was convicted was, we believe, preferring, wilfully, false charges against Lieut. Ramage.

Nat. Int.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 22d inst. by L. Bethune, Esq. Mr. Norman Campbell to Miss Isabella Black, all of this county.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, Mr. Lucius Loomis, aged 18, late of Middletown, Conn.

In this vicinity, on Friday last, aged 6 years, William, son of William L. McNeill, Esq.

Also, in this vicinity, at the house of her brother Mr. John Murchison, on Monday last, Miss Winifred Murchison.

In Richmond county, on Thursday the 15th inst. Miss Mary Currie, daughter of Mr. Angus Currie, aged 20 years.

COMMUNICATED.

Died in Moore county, on the 21st inst. aged 23 years, Mrs. Margaret S. Kelly, consort of John B. Kelly, Esq. The loss of this amiable woman will be long and deeply felt. Her virtues need no eulogy, for they are engraven on the hearts of all who knew her. Long will society, a bereaved husband, and a numerous and extensive connexion, have to deplore her loss; but cheered by the reflection that she lived and died beloved.

At Laurel Hill, in Richmond county, on the 20th instant, after a short illness, Miss Mary McNair, daughter of the late Mr. Edward McNair of that place. She was a young lady whose uprightness, piety, and respectability of character secured the esteem and confidence of all who were acquainted with her. We feel happy in saying, and hope, that as an inhabitant of the New Jerusalem which is on high, all her sorrows are terminated, and her weary spirit rests in the bosom of eternal love.—At the same time and place, Mary McNair, an infant, neice of the above lady.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

French Ship Jeine Pierre, Durset, Gaudaloupe.
British Schr. Chart, Dougal, Kingston.
Brig Caravan, Terry, Jamaica.
Schr. Widows Son, Morriss, Charleston.
Schr. Samuel, Sutton, Charleston.
Sloop Lydia Ann Eliza, Ireland, Philadelphia.

CLEARED,

Brig President Manning, Babbidge, New York.
Schr. Samuel Sutton, Baltimore.
Sloop Express, Myers, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Arrived, Brig Rodney, from Wilmington.

THE MARKET.

Cotton, sales 14 cents. Bacon 6½ a 7½.—Candles, mould, 15. Coffee, 18 a 21.—Corn, 70. Flour, superfine $5½; Iron, 6.—Flaxseed, 85. Lead, 10 a 11. Shot, 3.—Lime, 2 25 a 2 50. Molasses, 40 a 42½.—Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20.—Oats, 35 a 40. Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 90; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5. Tin, ⅓ x 16 to 18. Wheat, new, 90. Whiskey, 40 a 42.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on New York dull.

The next Quarter

OF Hay Mount School will commence on Monday the third of October next.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE next Quarter of the Female Department, will commence on the 3d of October next.

Mrs. PEABODY.

September 28, 1825—34 t3

Female Seminary.

MRS. PEABODY respectfully informs her friends and the public; that she intends opening a Seminary, on the 3d of October next, for the Education of Females in all the various useful and Ornamental Branches necessary to accomplish YOUNG LADIES. A first rate professor of Music is engaged and expected daily to take charge of the Musical Department.—In addition to the higher branches of Literature, will be taught Perspective and Map Drawing, Painting in Oil and Water Colours, Silk and Lace Embroidery, with a great variety of other Fancy Work, consisting of Artificial Flowers, Wax, Filigree, Shell, Rice and Bead Work.

Young Ladies from the country can be accommodated with board in the Seminary, on reasonable terms. Every attention shall be paid to the morals and deportment of Pupils, and every effort made to excite emulation and accelerate their improvement.

Mrs. P. flatters herself, that by assiduity and perseverance in promoting the welfare of her Pupils, to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1825—34-4t

A pair of Horses for Sale.

A PAIR of *HORSES*, young, quiet in harness, and warranted sound. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Fayetteville, Sept 27, 1825—34-2t

Bank Stock for Sale.

BEING about to remove from the State, I offer for Sale, 83 Share State Bank Stock, and 81 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Fayetteville, September 27, 1825—34tf

Just received and for Sale.

10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil.

JNO. HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

100 Pieces 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope and Sewing Twine,
50 Bags Coffee,
15 Hhds Sugar,
20 Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 Quarter Casks sweet Malaga Wine,
30 Bbls Whiskey,
50 Kegs Cut Nails
Cotton Cards
100 Bags Shot, assorted sizes,
Bar Lead, German and Blistered Steel,
15 Tons Swedes Iron,
Indigo, Madder, Logwood,
Glauber Salts, Saltpetre,
50 Reams Wrapping Paper,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 Casks Lime,
12 Boxes Tin.

For Sale by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

September 28, 1825—34-6tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified that I have placed my claims against them in the hands of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq. for collection, who is duly authorised to grant discharges for the same.

CHARLES LOOMIS.

September 28, 1825—34-3t

Charleston Fire & Marine Insurance Company.

THE Subscriber is authorised by the Charleston Fire and Marine Insurance Company, to effect Insurance on Property forwarded by Steam and Pole Boats to and from Wilmington.

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14.—38-3tf

Town Militia!

YOU are hereby ordered to attend a muster of the Company at the court house, on Tuesday the 11th October next, at 10 *o'clock A. M.* armed and equipped as directed by law, for the purpose of regimental inspection and review; officers in full winter uniform.

Per order of Jno. Black, Col. commanding 1st regiment Cumberland County Militia.

GURDON DEMING, Capt.
T. C. Militia.

Notice.

THE Lottery and Exchange Business heretofore conducted in Baltimore, under the firm of *J. I. Cohen Jr.*—in Richmond and Norfolk under the firm of *P. I. & M. I. Cohen*—and in Philadelphia under the firm of *J. I. Cohen Jr. & Brothers*, will for the future, be conducted in each place under the firm of

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

Baltimore, September 5, 1825.—32-4t

Map of North Carolina.

THIS desirable Work, which has been unavoidably delayed, is now progressing, and will probably be completed in the course of the ensuing winter. Those gentlemen who have been kind enough to undertake the correction of the Maps of their respective counties, and who have not yet found it convenient to do so, are respectfully solicited to give the matter a moment of their attention as soon as may be convenient.

From the specimens of correctness which those Maps that have been received in most instances afford, the public may be assured that a more correct Map of the State will be obtained by the means pursued than by any other that could have been adopted. In many instances entire Maps of the different counties have been made out with great labour, and no doubt with as much accuracy.

To those gentlemen from whom the corrected Maps have been received, the subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1825—33 f

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825—34tf

☞ The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Charleston Courier, and Augusta Chronicle, will please publish the above 2aw1m, and the Editors of the S. Carolina State Gazette and Catawba Journal 1aw1m, and forward their accounts to this office.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE *PLANTATION*, on the East side of Cape Fear river, opposite the town of Fayetteville, on the Stage road leading to Raleigh, two and an half miles above Clarendon Bridge.—This tract contains three hundred and ninety eight acres, with a good Saw and Grist Mill on the same; the Grist Mill commands a large range of custom. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton. Any person disposed to purchase the same may know the terms by applying to Merrit Sedberry in Fayetteville, or Joseph J. Brooks in Chatham county. A great bargain will be given in this Land.

JOSEPH J. BROOKS.

September 28, 1825—34-t25D

A good Bargain.

MRS. PERRY, intending to remove from this State, offers her *BRICK HOUSE*, either to Rent or for Sale. Terms will be uncommonly low. If rented, the Two Stores and Dwelling House will be Let, either together or separately, to suit tenants. If sold, Bank Stock will be taken in payment, or a credit of one, two, three, and four years given.

For terms, apply to Mrs. Perry.

Fayetteville, Sept. 26, 1825—34-1 D

Bank of Cape Fear,

OFFICE AT FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 14th, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 10th day of October next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, Eleven Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear will be offered for sale at the Office of Discount and Deposite of said Bank in Fayetteville, by the Cashier thereof, in pursuance of a pledge, made by J. & J. H. Townes & Company, and to satisfy a debt due to the President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of Cape Fear.

34-2t J. W. WRIGHT, *Cash'r.*

To Rent,

THREE BRICK STORES, on the north side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. They have all excellent Cellars, and are most advantageously situated for Mercantile business. Convenient Warehouses may also be had.

DUNCAN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, September 14.—32-eo4t

THE WHOLE TO BE DRAWN
IN ONE DAY,
In the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday,
The 9th November.

COHEN'S OFFICE,—*Baltimore,* September 8th, 1825.

We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND,

Will take place in the City of BALTIMORE, on Wednesday the 9th of *November*, and will be entirely completed on that day, under the superintendence of the Commissioners, appointed by the GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

Highest Prize $30,000.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	$30,000	is	30,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
10	-	1,000	-	10,000
10	-	500	-	5,000
30	-	100	-	3,000
60	-	50	-	3,000
100	-	20	-	2,000
200	-	10	-	2,000
400	-	5	-	2,000
20,000	-	4	-	80,000
20,813 Prizes				$152,000

40,000 tickets.—Not one blank to a prize.

TO BE DRAWN ON THE

Odd and Even System,

Secured by Letters Patent, under seal of the U. S.

The holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, *and may draw THREE!*

The popularity of this Scheme is unrivalled—and in consequence of its Brilliancy and mode of drawing, has caused a continuance of sales the most unprecedented.—Every Prize is payable in CASH, which can be had THE MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Whole Tickets	$5	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

Cohen's

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114, Market street, Baltimore.

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in the last Grand State Lottery which was drawn on the 27th July.—viz: the 40,000 Dollars—the 10,000 Dollars—the 5,000 Dollars—(the latter in Shares,)—and where in the late State and other Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—3 of 50,000 Dollars—5 of 40,000 Dollars—5 of 30,000 Dollars—12 of 20,000 Dollars—17 of 10,000 Dollars—31 of 5,000 Dollars, &c.—And WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞ ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. *Address to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

☞ COHEN'S "*Gazette and Lottery Register,*" which will be published immediately after the drawing, will contain the complete List of Prizes, and will be forwarded *gratis*, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive the same.

Baltimore, Sept. 8, 1825.—32-4t

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

Letter from Edisto Island, dated

"SEPTEMBER 20th, 1825.

...ped, that I should not have occasion season, again to commu... ...er deterioration in our cotton ...expectations, however, have been ...I now write you under the ope... ...lings, at once gloomy and dis... ...y field, at Musselborough, was ...ut ten days since by the cater... ...yesterday, there was not the ...of a leaf visible. All the pods, ...at have come to maturity, have ...ed, or so materially injured, as ...alue. I am well aware that you ..., when I state, that the whole ...moving mass of worms, and that ...ections of my field it would be ...place your finger on a spot with... ...a caterpillar. The gentleman ...ends at Fenwick's, and around ...ling his employer's cotton was ...ps three boys steadily engaged ...the inroads of these depredators ...this precautionary measure can... ...them from surrounding his table, ...on his bed linen. At Edisto, ...s are but a shade better. In the ...present week, it is questionable ...three-fourths of our fields, there ...any leaf to greet our industri... ...rtunate planters.

"...four cotton stalks, a faithful ...own and other crops that I have ...days since they were thickly ...forms and pods, and promised ...return. You will also receive ...thirty pods, from each of which I ...from four to eight worms. In ...I would remark, that from 225 ...not expect to realize more than ...bags."

Darien, September 13.

...truly sorry to learn that every Cot... ...St. Simons is entirely destroyed ...erpillar; and in every direction we ...r ravages—since the year 1804, ...not been such a general devasta... ...also learn their progress in the ...plantations, which are seldom ...them.

Augusta, Sept. 14.

...derstand that a load of new Cot... ...Col. P. Fitzsimon's plantation in ...County, was sold by his Factors ...ce, on Monday last, for 20 cents ...It was of excellent quality and in ...This we believe is the first of ...crop that has been sold in town, ...be considered as a pleasing in... ...prospects for the Planter.—*Ch.*

...We now give the last accounts ...ops, in our neighborhood, for the ...ason, as the harvest will be ge... ...r soon completed. It is believed, ...nt appearances, that the yield ...re than usually great. The wea... ...een, thus far, with little excep... ...favorable for harvesting. We ...all our Cotton planters have not ...ering prospects.—*Geo. S. C. Int.*

Columbia, S. C. September 24.

...s quoted in the last Charleston pa... ...m 14 to 17½ cents for the new ...hat city: and in this place it has ...about 15 cents.

...The new crop of cotton is com... ...promises to be equal, if not supe... ...ever made in this section of coun... ...few bales we have seen possess ex... ...y whiteness and texture, and sold ...16 cents. Our citizens are going ...with avidity, and we doubt not, ...nt appearances, that the planter ...an ample reward for his labors dur... ...st season.—*Petersburg Repub.*

...mpolis Republican states, that the ...arch, according to calculations, was ...s appearance this month, is now ...ery clear morning. It was observ... ...day morning, about two o'clock, ...ion some degrees east of the *Plei... ...ur stars.)*

...ath of Governor Bates has placed ...of Missouri in a situation at once ...d embarrassing. The Lieutenant ...is absent attending his duty in ...out the road from Missouri to ...ico. The Secretary of State, ...cording to law, is the pro... ...n to assume the government when ...either Governor nor Lieutenant ...is absent from the state. The ...ation of the government, there... ...olves on the *pro tem.* President of ..., who is A. J. Williams, Esq.

Cahawba, Ala. Sept. 10.

...n from good authority, that this ...n the fever at Mobile was at its ...several occasions, as many as eight ...al bodies have been found in the ...a morning. At present, the city ...deserted, with the exception of a ...even persons to patrol the city, and ...guard the bank. We learn, also, ...al cases of the fever have occurred ...Hill, five miles from the city, where ...portion of the inhabitants had fled for ...safety. A number had escaped ...tate of Mississippi, and others have ...in different directions.—*Press.*

...eeting of the Loudoun County Aux... ...onization Society, on the 12th inst. ...roe, late President of the United ...as elected President of the Society. ...the same meeting resolved, that the ...ill unite with the Petersburg Socie... ...ther Auxiliary Societies, in Virgi... ...he purpose of chartering a vessel, to ...Liberia emigrants from Virginia.

Nat. Int.

POETRY.

DELAYS.

BY ROBERT SOUTHWELD.

Shun delays, they breed remorse;
Take thy time, while time is lent thee;
Creeping snails have weakest force;
Fly their fault, lest thou repent thee.
Good is best when soonest wrought;
Ling'ring labors come to nought.

Hoist up sail while gale doth last,
Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure;
Seek not time when time is past,
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure.
After-wits are dearly bought,
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought.

Time wears all his locks before,
Take thou hold upon his forehead;
When he flies he turns no more,
And behind his scalp is naked,
Works adjourn'd have many stays;
Long demurs breed new delays.

Seek thy salve while sore is green,
Fester'd wounds ask deeper lancing,
After cures are seldom seen,
Often sought, scarce ever chancing.
Time and place give best advice;
Out of season, out of price.

Cotton Saw Gins

JUST received, and for Sale by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
July 12—28-tf

Fayetteville Academy.

A PRINCIPAL TEACHER is wanted in this institution, well qualified to instruct youths of both sexes in all the branches of an English and Classical Education, and to prepare young men for entrance into the Junior Class of any College in the Union. His moral character, and qualifications for teaching the Greek and Latin Classics, must be undoubted.

It is the design of the Trustees to contract with a Gentleman who will take upon himself the sole management and responsibility of the School, comprehending both departments, Male and Female, supply the same with Teachers of his own choice, and furnish every other necessary; in consideration of which he will be entitled to regulate the price of tuition, and to receive all the emoluments derived from it.

This plan is recommended by the experience, that salary employments do not stimulate to that industry and zeal, which are necessary to the successful progress and reputation of a large School, and has its foundation in that principle of self love, which prompts the exertions most where interest lies, by identifying the interest of the Teacher with the character of the School, thus affording to the public the surest guaranty of having their children faithfully taught.

The Academy lot and buildings are situated in a very pleasant part of the town, on one of the principal streets, and in the neighbourhood of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. The lot is large, and well shaded in the front yard, which communicates with the street over a stile: The main building and wing are three stories high, with a double Portico in front, and is surmounted with a beautiful Belfry—the length and breadth of the main building is about 65 by 45 feet, divided into large apartments, seperated by large halls or passages through the centre.

They are sufficiently capacious to accommodate a School of 200 scholars and a family, and the lot is supplied from a Hydrant in the front yard with good and wholesome water.

Few prospects can be more inviting than the present, to a married gentleman with a family, qualified to assist in the School, or capable of taking boarders, (and such a person the Trustees would greatly prefer,) for it combines the advantages of two-fold profits, to be derived from teaching and boarding children from abroad. And when it is known that this Academy is situated in a town with a population of 3600 souls, and that there is no Academy within 60 miles of it, in which the higher branches of learning are taught, the striking advantages of this offer cannot fail to make a strong appeal to the interest and enterprise of the first talents in the country devoted from necessity to the vocations of literature.

The Trustees will lease the buildings, lot, &c. from the first day of January next; (when the present lease expires) for one year; after which they will extend the term to any number of years the contracting parties can agree upon.

Letters, post paid, may be addressed to the subscribers at this place.

LOUIS D. HENRY, } *Committee.*
JNO. W. WRIGHT, }
Fayetteville, August 10, 1825—27-3m

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
August 4—74*

Charles Stuart

HAS just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SHOES, &c.

Suitable for the Season. Also,

A General Assortment of Crockery, Plain and Cut Glass, and China Ware.

His assortment of GROCERIES is now complete, and Liquors warranted pure and unadulterated.

Rowland's Mill and Cross cut Saws, Dupont's Powder, and a few bbls. of Ale of a superior quality.
Fayetteville, May 16, 1825—15-tf

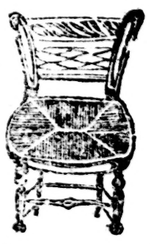
Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.
June, 1824.—67tf

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.
Fayetteville, Dec. 16—39tf.

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality, (warranted genuine.)
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
April 20, 1825—11-tf

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving a handsome supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS

And Newest Fashions,

Which have been bought in New York, principally at Auction, great care having been taken to purchase them as low as they could possibly be bought in the City, and as they will be sold for Cash only, they may be expected at unusually cheap prices, wholesale or retail.—They consist as follows, viz:

Super. Black, Blue, Olive, Claret and Drab Cloths
Sattinets, Denmark Satteens
Bangup Cords, Silk Stripe Florentines
Plain, twilled, and figured Bombazettes
Wellington Stripes, Cotton Florentine
Caroline Plaids, Flannels
Linens, a variety, in whole and half pieces
White Drillings, Nankeens,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings
American blue plaid Ginghams
India Custahs
Table, bird eye and Russia Diaper
Thread Cambrics and Long Lawns
Thread Laces, furniture Fringe
Fancy Cambric and Muslin Prints, a variety
Plain and figured Jaconet Cambries and Muslins
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Superb Swiss Muslin Cravats
Rich Swiss Muslin half Handkerchiefs and Caps
Swiss Bands and Tippets
Book and Mull Muslins
Victory White Robes
5-4 and 5-4 super. Cambric Dimity
Inserting and Merino Trimmings
Ladies' Cotton Hose, Men's half do
Clark, Spool, Floss and Sewing Cotton
Darning Cotton and Cotton Balls
Russia Duck, brown and black Linen
Super. 3-4 and 4-4 Furniture Chints
12-4 Marseilles Quilts
Superior Linen and Cotton Bed Tick
Cotton Umbrellas,
Colored Cambrics, a variety
White and Green Gauze Veils
Rich Lace Shawls, Crape Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Velvet
Black and White Italian Crape
Rich trimmed Gauze Robes
Green Florence and Levantine
Ladies' stout embroidered Silk Hose
Do plain and ribbed, black and white do
Black and White Silk Gloves
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Men's Horse Skin do
Silks, Mandarin Crape Robes, fancy colors
Black Canton Crapes
Black Satins and Sarsnetts
White Crape Lices and figured Silk Lace
Rich black, white, brown, pink and lead colored figured Silks
Rich Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy colors
Fashionable Gauze and Zetia Handkerchiefs
Choppa Romall Handkerchiefs
Rich Satin & Gimp Trimmings & Cords, a variety
Ribbons, a variety, richest kind, & newest style
Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols
Ladies' and Misses Bolivar Leghorn Hats, by the Case, or otherwise
Straw Flats, Bandboxes and Reaths
Fancy House Paper
Do Rich do for Screens
Men's fashionable Black Hats
Do do Drab do
Do do Seal Drab do
Servants' Glazed Hats
Fashionable Morocco and Prunel Shoes
Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes
Indelible Ink and Ink Powder
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Coat and Pearl Buttons
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs
Imitation do do do
Toilet and Dressing Glasses
Pillar do
Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases
Chimney Ornaments
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Cotton Galloons and Quality Binding
Fancy Necklaces, &c. &c. &c.
Fayetteville, May 3, 1825.—13-tf

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Putnam county, Geo. on the night of the 24th inst. five Negro fellows, to wit.

POMPEY, about five feet ten inches high, black, well made and carries himself very steady, about thirty-five or forty years of age, no mark recollected.

HAMPTON, about five feet ten inches high, black, well made, aged twenty-five or thirty years, has rather an ill look, shows the white of his eye when looking at a person, no mark recollected.

ABRAHAM, a well made fellow, very black, and rather a smooth face, has a good countenance, some of his fingers on one of his hands a little drawn from a burn, (I believe his right hand,) aged about twenty-one years, about five feet ten or eleven inches high.

CHARLES, a well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, a good countenance and black complexion; about twenty-one years of age, no mark recollected. The above four negroes I bought of John Martin, of Jones county in April last, who brought them from the City of Washington and Maryland.

JOHN, a slim well made fellow, about six feet high, has very pleasant countenance, yellow complected, aged about twenty-two years, no mark recollected. I bought him from Messrs. Lewis & Townsend, in February last. John came from Maryland, I believe.

Any person delivering the above said negroes to me, shall receive the above reward, if taken out of the state, or fifty dollars if taken and lodged in a safe jail, and giving me immediate information so that I can get them, or in proportion for any one of them.

VIRGIL H. WALKER.
July 30, 1825—27-9t

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers, plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
February 24—8-tf

A Tobacco Factory for sale.

THAT valuable Factory and Lot of Ground, situated at Lower Fayetteville, contiguous to the Tobacco Warehouses, holding out a very advantageous and lucrative employment for a person acquainted with manufacturing Tobacco—the buildings are spacious and convenient, with Screws, &c. forming an L, each wing fifty feet long and forty wide, with convenient rooms for storing the Tobacco. This valuable Factory is offered upon very moderate terms, and on a long credit—For further particulars apply at the Auction Store of
WILLKINGS & CO. or
J. M. DOBBIN and
WM. CAMERON.
May 18, 1825—15tf.

NEW BOOK STORE.

WM. E. TROY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just opened an excellent assortment of valuable

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

lately purchased by himself in New York, which he will sell low for cash.

He has located himself, for the present, in a part of Mr. William Locke's Store, on Person street, about 200 yards east of the Town House, where he solicits the patronage of the public.

Among his stock are the following, in addition to which he expects soon to receive a larger supply, and will procure regularly and quickly from New York all new publications.

Armstrong on Typhus Fever
Thomas's Practice. Bell's Anatomy, 3 vols.
Do Domestic Medicine
Ewell's Medical Companion
Hooper's Medical Dictionary
Walker's Dictionary. Webster's Spelling books
Columbian Orator. Goldsmith's England
Cumming's Geography & Atlas. Morse's do do
Pike's Arithmetic. Daboll's do
Gibson's Surveying. Bonnycastle's Algebra
Murray's English Reader. Do Exercise
Do Grammar. Do Key. Do Sequel
Goldsmith's Rome. Do Greece
Conversations on Chemistry. Do on Philosophy
Popular Lessons. Cowper's Task.
Brief Remarker. Nursery Morals
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Græcæ Majora. Shrevelli Lexicon
Valpa's Greek Grammar. Greek Testament
Leusden's Greek and Latin Testaments
Græcæ Minora. Clark's Corderia
Adams's Latin Grammar, simplified
Clark's Cæsar. Viri Romæ
Historiæ Sacræ. Wilson's Sallust
Smart's Horace, 2 vol. Davidson's Virgil
Cicero Delphini. Horace do. Virgil do
Confession of Faith. Blair's Sermons
Life of Rev. Doct. Scott. Cases of Conscience
Kean's Vindication of Methodism. Irving's Orations
Buck's Theological Dictionary
Horne on the Psalms, calf gilt
Scott's Theological Works, 6 vols.
Pilgrim's Progress. Life of Mrs. Graham
Bunyan's Holy War. Family Bibles
Pocket and School Bibles. Octavo do
Common Prayer, in plain and elegant binding
Hume, Bissett, and Smollett's England
Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth
Shakespeare, 6 vols. morocco gilt
Riley's Narrative. Zimmerman on Solitude
Vicar of Wakefield. Butler's Hudibras
Milton's Paradise Lost. Goldsmith's Works
Locke and Bacon's Essays
Wreath, a collection of Poems. Youth's Library
Burns' Works, complete. Cook's Voyages
Devil upon two Sticks. Economy of Human Life
Perigrine Pickle. Thaddeus of Warsaw
The Lady of the Manor, being a series of Conversations on the subject of Confirmation, by Mrs. Sherwood
Female Quixotism, or the Extravagant Adventures of Darcasina Sheldon, 2 vols.
English Life, in 4 Pictures, 2 vols.
Rothelan, a Romance, 2 vols.
Sayings and Doings, second series
Refugee, 2 vols. A few days in Athens
Owen's new view of Society.

Together with a great variety of
CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

Cap, Folio post, Drawing, Letter, Wrapping, and blue Medium PAPER
Lead Pencils, Rogers's Pen-Knives, Pencil Cases, Inkstands, Wafers and boxes.
Fayetteville, June 29, 1825.—21-tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by
O. P. STARK.
April 19.—12tf

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,000	2,000
5		500	2,500
10		100	1,000
20		50	1,000
100		10	1,000
1,500		5	7,500
1,639	Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361	Blanks,		
4,000	Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in Milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
JAMES RAINEY,
ARCHIMEDES DONOHO,
JOHN R. CLARK,
THOMAS L. STEVENS,
SAMUEL WATKINS,

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.
March 31—8

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.—Spring Term, 1825.

Susan King, vs. James R. King. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant James R. King, is not an inhabitant of this state, so that the ordinary process of law can be served on him;—*Therefore, it is ordered by the Court*, That publication be made for three months in the Carolina Observer, and Fayetteville Sentinel, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the court house in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, to plead, answer, or demur, the said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Test, JOHN W. WRIGHT.
August 13, 1825—28-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1825.

Hezekiah Hough vs. John T. Scott. } Original attachment, levied on 1 Dearborn wagon and harness, and one bedstead, as the property of the defendant.

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of the State: *It is therefore ordered, by the court*, That advertisement be made in the Fayetteville "Carolina Observer," for three months, that unless the defendant come forward on or before the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the court house in Wadesborough, on the 2nd Monday in October next, and replevy and plead, that the property levied upon shall be condemned to plaintiff's recovery.

W. DISMUKES, *Clk.*

Horne's Introduction.

GENTLEMEN desirous of possessing this valuable work at the subscription price, $12, are advised that a call at this office within a few days will ensure it to them; but, as it will no doubt be published very soon, they will be unable to obtain it for less than $16, if they neglect to subscribe.
July 5, 1825.

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*
April 13, 1825—10-tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.
15th March, 1825.—6-tf

Hay Mount School.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on Friday the first of July, the present week.—Having engaged Mrs. UNTHANK as an Assistant in the government and instruction of the School, the subscriber flatters himself, that, by their attention and assiduity to the improvement of those committed to their charge, to be enabled to deserve the continuance of public patronage. Terms as heretofore.

F. A. MORELL.
Fayetteville, June 29th, 1825.—21-tf

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.
February 2nd—100-tf

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.—Spring Term, 1825.

Unity Jones *vs.* John Jones, Jesse Jones, Jonas Jones, Jonathan Deal and wife Anna, Jordan Moore and wife Avey, and as guardian of Jesse Grimsley and John Grimsley, minor children of Patty Grimsley, formerly Jones, James Butts and his wife Charity, and Alfred Busby and wife Nancy.

Petition for dower in the real estate of Sylvanus Jones.

IT appearing to the court, that Alfred Busby, and his wife Nancy, are not inhabitants of this State: *Ordered*, That publication be made in the "Fayetteville Observer" for three months, that unless cause to the contrary be shewn at the next Term of said court, to be held for said county, at the Court House, in Elizabethtown, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, the prayer of the petitioner will be granted, and a writ of dower be ordered to issue accordingly.

(From the Minutes.)
27 THO. BROWN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1825.

The President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina. vs. Boyd and Brame. } Original attachment, Ingoe D. Cash summoned as garnishee.

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of the State: *It is therefore ordered by the court*, That advertisement be made in the Fayetteville "Carolina Observer," for three months, that unless the defendants come forward on or before the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the court house in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, and replevy and plead, that the property levied on shall be condemned to plaintiffs' recovery.

W. DISMUKES, *Clk.*

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Richmond county, N. C. while on his way to his residence in Alabama, on the morning of the 27th inst. three Negro Men, named *LUKE, SANDY* and *BILLY*.

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, had on a tarpauling hat, yellow mixed domestic cloth short jacket, black waistcoat and blue striped trowsers.

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, wore a fur hat, much worn, dark mixed northern homespun short jacket, blue striped homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; speaks quick, wore a blue cloth short jacket, check shirt, blue homespun trowsers.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of these negroes, and their confinement in jail, so that the subscriber may regain them, or ten dollars will be given for securing either of them.

Any information respecting them will be received at the Post Office, Fayetteville, by THOMAS MOULTON, at Kenansville, N. C. or by
WILLIAM PEACOCK,
Montgomery, Alabama.
August 29, 1825—30tf

Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the Stand, formerly occupied by Mr. John McArn, on Person Street, a few doors East of the Cape-Fear Bank, and directly opposite to Messrs. Williams & Fenn's. Where he offers for sale at reduced prices—gentlemen's and ladies' Saddles and Bridles, plated and common Harness; together with a general assortment in his line, either at Wholesale or Retail. All orders from the country, shall be promptly attended to, and repairing done at the shortest notice. G. W. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Aug. 4, 1825—26tf.

Molasses, Sugar

Just received by Steam boat

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

40 Casks Stone Lime,
20 Barrels Apple Brandy,
10 hhds. Brown Sugar,
20 do. Molasses,
2 pipes Holland Gin,
5 barrels Mackerel,
10 do. Superior Ale,
2 do. Lime Juice,
10 do. Superior Cider,
India Matting,
Gilt Setting Chairs,
For Sale by
June 15—19-tf

Labourers Wanted

On the CAPE FEAR RIVER, between FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

IT is my intention to recommence the improvement of the Cape-Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as soon as the season will admit.

Any number of laborers who may wish to find immediate employment.

Owners of Negroes will do well to embrace the opportunity of engaging them as the wages are liberal and promptly paid, and are wholesome and abundant, and will be paid to their employers.

HAMILTON C. JONES.
March 9—tf.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the first day of October next, the Principal of the Six per cent. Stock of the United States, created under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act authorizing a loan not exceeding Eleven Millions of Dollars," approved on the 24th March, 1824, with the interest then due thereon, will be paid to the Directors of said Stock or to their Attorney duly authorised, at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, and at the several Loan Offices. Books of which any portion of said Stock is subscribed will be closed on the 1st day of September next.

A surrender of the Certificate will be required at the time of payment, and the interest on the same will cease and determine from the first day of September.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
May 11, 1825—14-tS30.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 14, 1825.

WHEREAS, on the 3d day of March, 1825, a law was passed by the Congress of the United States, of which the 4th and 5th sections are in the words following, to wit:

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the subscription to the amount of twenty-one millions, two hundred and thirteen thousand, three hundred and thirteen dollars, of the six per cent. stock of the United States, proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of October next, to continue open until the first day of December thereafter, for such parts of the said stock as shall remain undescription of stock as shall, on the first day of October next, remain undistributed on the books of the Treasury, and those of the several loan offices respectively, the subscription shall be effected in the United States, in the manner prescribed for transfers, of the credit or credits of the said books, and by a surrender of the stock so subscribed. Provided, That no subscription by such transfer of stock shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions authorized to be borrowed by this act.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the whole or any part of any sum which may be subscribed, credits shall be entered in favor of the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to receive certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof the amount of their assigns, a sum to be expressed in the certificate, equal to the amount of the principal thus subscribed, bearing an interest not exceeding five and one half per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, from the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, to the same manner as is provided by law for the payment of the stock subscribed, and subject to be redeemed at the pleasure of the United States, after the expiration of one half at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, and the remainder at any time after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine: Provided, That no transfer of stock shall be made except for the whole amount of any new certificate; nor until after the expiration of thirty days from public notice of such intended transfer; nor shall it be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be retransferred to the subscribers the several sums by them subscribed, beyond the amount of the certificates issued to them, for one half per cent. stock issued to them.

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the funds which have heretofore been, and which may hereafter be pledged by law for the payment of the interest and for the redemption and reimbursement of the stock which may be redeemed or purchased in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be applied in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by this act, and for the redemption and reimbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of the said funds, annually and every year, such sum or sums as shall be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, any surplus funds in the Treasury, and sums out of the said funds, arising from the sales of public lands, as may be proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, the principal of the said stock, or towards reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock, or any part of the annual sum of ten millions of dollars, which may be annually required by law in the said commissioners of the sinking fund, to be necessary and required for the purposes aforesaid, and to be and continue appropriated to the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of the whole of the stock which may be created by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall have been fully paid and reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of October next, and will continue open until the first day of December thereafter, for receiving subscriptions in conformity with the provisions of the said law.

The subscriptions may be made by the proprietors of the stock, either personally or by their Attorneys duly authorized to subscribe and transfer it to the United States.

Should subscriptions of the stock be made to an amount exceeding twelve millions of dollars, a distribution of the sum of twelve millions will be made among the subscribers, in proportion to the sums subscribed by them respectively.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
Dec 16—8-t30S

Blanks for sale here, *And Printing, generally*